

PRICE SIXPENCE.

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE

CABINET AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE,
No. 42, South Bridge Road, Singapore.

FALLAN and SON take this opportunity to express their grateful thanks to their Customers in **EDINBURGH, LEITH, and the ADJOINING COUNTRY**, and beg leave respectfully to inform them and the Public, That having now opened their Warehouses, they can always have on hand a **VERY LARGE and ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF CABINET and UPHOLSTERY GOODS**, which they will sell on as low terms as possible. They have also just received from one of the Partners, who is residing in London, a **BEAUTIFUL NEW PATTERNS** of **EL and Vandyke CHINTZ FURNITURES**, and several New Patterns of **English Carpets**, which they can sell remarkably low;—and they beg leave to say, that they will use every exertion to have always on hand a complete assortment of whatever is elegant, fashionable, and useful in the Cabinet and Upholstery Branches.

F. A. S. respectfully inform Cabinet-makers, in town and country, that they constantly sell, at their Wood-yard, Cross-castleway, **MAHOAGNY** in Logs, and veneers, and also a variety of **inlaid Panels and Stringings**.

Commissions executed with fidelity and dispatch.

Edinburgh, Dec. 22 1763.

GAMEKEEPER AND GARDENER.
WANTED, a Sober, Steady, Active, Single Man, to look after a Man and Manor in Yorkshire. He must be a good shot and a good gardener.

The preservation of the Game and the detection of poachers will be strictly required. At Leisure times, and in summer, he must manage the Kitchen Garden.

A man disposed to make himself useful in the family, independent of the above capacities, would find an agreeable residence.

Letters (post paid) addressed to William Chator, Esq. Cropton, near Pickering, Yorkshire, containing the most satisfactory references as to character, &c. will be immediately attended to.

CARRIDEN PARK,
In the Parish of Carriden, and Shire of Lincithgow.
To be Let by public roup, in the house of Richard Forster.

ter, Linlithgow, on Friday the 28th Dec. current, between the hours of one and three o'clock afternoon,
THE GREAT PARK of CARRIDEN, in pasture grass, for one year from the 1st. January 1799.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain between and the day of sale may apply to William A. Small, Auctioneer.

SUBJECTS ON LEITH WALK FOR SALE.

to be Sold by public roup, on Wednesday the 16th day of January 1799, in the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, between the hours of six and seven afternoon,
THE PROPERTY of the late ROBERT M'MILLAN.

paper-stainer in Edinburgh, called MIDDLEFIELD, situated on the west side of Leith Walk, between the properties of Mr Fraser and Mr Richmond on the south and north. The ground consists of 2 rods 25 fells 30 ellis; upon part of which Mr McMillan builds one of the new houses.

William built two tenements and Offices; one tenement consisting of two storyes, the other of four, including the attory, and which last is rented at 35*l*. The rest of the ground, all well inclosed, is occupied as a garden; but from situation and command of prospect will admit of being improved.

The property will be exposed at the reduced upset price of L.1050 Sterling.

For further particulars apply to John Granger, W. S. the
 SLATE HILL.
 he has for such a number of years as can be agreed upon.

THE HILL of BRECKLET, immediately contiguous and adjacent to the well-known Slate Quarry of Balchellish, on the side of Lochleven in Appin, Argyllshire.

slates, must be very trifling, as to all appearance in every part, and indeed by trials made by experienced workmen, it will require almost no tiring except the surface sod.

transportation of slates, as Lochleven is completely navigable for vessels to any extent of burden employed in the slate trade.—There can be no doubt of the excellent quality of the slates, and it must be a continuation of the same rock with Ballchellish.

ery possible accommodation will be given for the convenience of the tacksmen and workmen. Proposals will be received by Duncan Campbell, writer literary; or by James Hay, writer to the signet, Edinburgh; and by James Buchanan, writer to the signet, Glasgow.

FARMS IN THE COUNTY OF FOREAR.
THE LANDS of FALHILLS, and part of KINBLETH.

The Lands consist of 156 acres, 2 roods, 28 polls, exclusive
 of houses, of which 137 acres, 2 roods, 19 polls,
 are inclosed and subdivided with high stone dykes, in good

H. The LANDS of BORDER and KNOCKMYLIE,

The North Part (as one or more pendicle tacks), consisting 36 acres arable, and 68 muir and pasture.

The South Farm is partly inclosed, and immediate access may be had to an Inclosed Field of 20 acres of new grass, and a small part for crop and fallow. The Dyking of 33 or 40 acres more will be completed by Martinmas next, the term of entry: and allowance will be made for inclosing the

The ground will be shewn on applying to the Overseer Kinblethmont; and further information may be had of Mr Jackson there, or by letter addressed to Captain Lindsay

STIRLINGSHIRE.


THE MANSION HOUSE OF GLENFUIR, now called SOMERFORD, with the adjacent INCLOSURES, containing about 4000 acres, situated within a mile of the town of

The house is commodious and substantial, and contains, on the first floor, dining-room, and drawing-room, each 25 by 27; a bed-room, dressing-room, hall, and kitchen; on the se-

This as a country residence has many advantages, such as

The plan, with the title-deeds, may be seen by applying to

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Old Shipping Company's Snatch,

 LONDON PACKET,
JOHN RAMSAY Master,
Will take in goods till Wednesday afternoon,
4 o'clock, when she will sail.

WILLIAM GRINLY, Agent.
Shipping Co's Office, Leith, }
December 22. 1798. }

1940

INCOME BILL.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee.

Mr SMITH in the Chair.

Mr PITT begged to state, that he should, when the clauses had gone through the Committee, submit one for extending the allowances made to persons having a certain number of children.

The Chairman was then proceeding to read the clauses, when

Mr PITT said, when the bill had passed the Committee, he should have to propose some clauses, to alter to a certain extent the mode of inquiring into the income of persons engaged in commercial concerns. He had received intimations from respectable quarters, of the inconveniences that might occur to commercial men from too great a disclosure of their property, and at the same time he had received some suggestions of alterations in the mode of collecting the tax, as far as it related to commercial persons, which would not only obviate all the inconveniences that might arise from disclosure, but also improve and secure the revenue.

With respect to that species of property, about the discovery of which there did not exist too much jealousy as about commercial property, the mode formerly proposed to be adopted was, that the individual should deliver a general notice to the commissioners of what he conceived ought to be the amount of his contribution; that the surveyors had then power to call for a schedule of his property, according to the presented form, and that a subsequent opportunity was then given for the examination of that schedule. The first modification he had to propose was, that instead of enabling the surveyor to call upon the party for the production of a schedule of his property, the surveyor should not have that power, unless the majority of the commissioners were of opinion that such schedule ought to be produced. He stated this with respect to the ordinary mode of proceeding; but when it came to be applied to commercial men, it would be found practicable to adopt a more social mode of enquiry, by which a greater degree of secrecy might be preserved. In the first place, he should propose to allow any person in trade, instead of making his return through the medium of the commission affixed, to make it secretly to commercial commissioners, specially appointed for that purpose. In the next place, he should propose that assistants should be appointed out of the mercantile body—these assistants being sworn to secrecy, to whom the commissioners might have recourse, for the purpose of making an enquiry into the situation of any person. The commissioners would then have an opportunity of consulting with these assistants, whether the party was in a condition to pay a greater sum than that which he had given in as his proper share; and if they thought that he ought to pay a greater sum, then he might be called upon to produce a schedule of his income.

Instead of having the result of the Commissioners' judgment made public by returning it to the common collector, the Commissioners were to keep secret books, in which were to be numbers corresponding to the names of the individuals. A certificate was then to be given to the individual, stating the amount of his assessment, and the number which was opposite to his name in the Commissioners' private books, without mentioning his name. Upon this certificate he might pay his assessment to one of the receivers, or into the Bank for the use of that receipt to the Commissioners, they were to write off his name against his number in their private books.

In cases where a person having received the certificate of the amount of his assessment, did not pay it within the prescribed time, then such person was to be proceeded against publicly, because by his own default of payment he rendered such a step necessary. By the adoption of the mode he had thus suggested, any person who chose might be released from a discovery.

Sir FRANCIS BAKING was proceeding to point some remarks, when he was called to order by the Chairman, who said there was no question before the Committee. He was proceeding to read the clause, when

Mr TIERNEY said, that if it was the intention of the Right Hon. Gentleman to move the printing of the new clauses, he thought the better way would be for the Chairman to report progress, and ask leave to sit again when the clauses were printed, by which means

Gentlemen would be much better able to discuss the subject. The new clauses which were to be proposed, appeared, to be calculated entirely to suit the feelings of commercial men, by preventing their property from being disclosed. There was no regulation in favour of landed Gentlemen, who might be dragged through the dirt, while the trader was not to have his books examined. Merchants, bankers, &c. were to be allowed the privilege of chusing their own Commissioners, or in other words, to tax themselves, a concession, which he thought, would destroy the effect of the measure.

Mr PITT said, it certainly was his intention to propose that the additional clauses should be printed, and he had no doubt that they would be found calculated to remedy the inconvenience of discovery to commercial men, an inconvenience which did not apply to gentlemen of landed property, and that by granting them this convenience, the measure, so far from being weakened, would be improved, and the collection increased.

The Chairman then read the third clause.

Mr PROMER asked whether it was intended that the Commissioners under this act should receive any salary?

Mr PITT replied, that undoubtedly the trouble to which this act would put the Commissioners, deserved remuneration; at the same time, it was not his intention to propose any allowance of salary; and he doubted not but that, independent of every pecuniary emolument, they would do their best endeavours for the good of the country.

The powers to be granted by certain provisions of the bill to the Surveyors and Commissioners underwent some irregular and desultory discussion.

These clauses, with the amendments proposed, were then agreed to by the Committee.

These provisions of the bill, which involved the disclosure of income, being arrived at

Mr TIERNEY thought the proposed measure objectionable in every point of view; it would be infinitely better, he said, for the country, that a milder mode should be adopted, even were a few millions' loss obtained, than by the mode in question.

Mr PITT observed, that a considerable sum might be raised without resorting to the means proposed by the bill; but a sum falling very short indeed of what was intended to be raised by the bill, or what was necessary for the public service.

A division then took place, for the clause containing the provisions, 80; against it, 4—Majority, 76.

Those provisions of the bill, which vested the power of revision, &c. in a second set of Commissioners, on being appealed to from the decision of the first, &c. being taken into consideration,

Mr TIERNEY expressed his decided disapprobation of the measure.

Mr PITT contended that no ill effects could arise from it—it was essentially necessary. Added to this, the power of appeal was open to both parties.

For the clause, 59—Against it 9; Majority 50.

The Chairman was then ordered to report progress, and ask leave to sit again; which being done, the House ordered the Committee to resume its proceedings to-morrow.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.

Mr WILBERFORCE complained that it had become systematic with certain of the Morning Papers, during the last four years, uniformly to misrepresent his observations in that House. He was confident this must proceed from design, the mischief whereof was apparent. He was sufficiently aware of the capability of those who furnished the public with the occurrences of that House, ever to imagine they could proceed from inadvertence—not but in either case the House was thrown into contempt, and he as an individual thereof held up to the ridicule and disgust of his constituents. No—he was convinced it proceeded from deliberate design; he had, however, the gratification of assuring its authors, that their views were frustrated, his constituents were convinced of the consistency of his deportment there; and he had no necessity of appealing to them, or his own conscience, for the principles he supported since he had the honour of a seat in that House.

The Hon. Gentleman then adverted to recent reports of his speeches. He noticed some remarks made by an Hon. Member opposite (Mr Tierney) which were given at full length, whilst words were put in his mouth, and sentiments in his mind, that he neither used or entertained, in his reply to that Hon. Gentleman on the occasion to which he alluded. All this he submitted to the House as matter for their consideration. At present he would make no motion, but simply rest the matter, and leave it with the House that it might either now assert its own dignity, or support its privilege of excluding strangers, as future events might render necessary. They were the best judges whether the proceedings of that House was to be given *ex parte*, and partially perverted, or whether faithfully and generally, or prohibited entirely.

The Honourable Gentleman's complaint rested here, no other member deeming it necessary to support or oppose it.

ARMORIAL BEARINGS.

Mr LONG moved the second reading of this bill.—Read accordingly.

ST VINCENT'S AND GRENADA.

The bill for allowing an extension of time to the planters of these islands, to discharge by instalments a certain loan from this country, was on the motion of Mr Pitt, read a first time, and ordered for a second reading.

STATE PRISONERS.

Mr PITT, in the absence of Mr Dundas, brought in a bill to continue an act of last year, for suspending the Habeas Corpus Act, and detaining in custody such persons as were suspected of seditious and treasonable practices. He observed, that the necessity of this bill was sufficiently notorious, and the propriety of continuing it in force, sufficiently obvious.—Read a first time.

TAX ON INCOME.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on this bill—Mr J. Smith in the chair.

Several clauses were then proceeded on, that giving the power to Surveyors to appeal from the decision of the first committee, was amended by Mr Pitt, by adding these words, "That in all cases where the first set of commissioners agreed in favour of the statement delivered in by the individual, the surveyor should have no right of appeal to the second set of commissioners, but that the decision made by the first set should be final." Concerning this a conversation of some length took place, between Colonel Wood, Mr Ellison, Mr Pitt, and Mr Wilberforce, the last of whom conceived it to be too conceding on the part of the Ministers, and thought the surveyor should be entitled to appeal in behalf of the Crown, as well as the individual.

It stated in rather strong terms, that it was not unlikely but the Learned Member would alter his opinion concerning it, he even adopt the very sentiments he then rejected, as occurred already to-night, wherein that Gentleman cancelled a resolution carried last night by means of numbers, and this night yielded to the very advice he (Mr Tierney) offered on that occasion, and which the Honourable and learned Gentleman at that period violently resisted.

The Solicitor General replied, that the opposition given by the last Hon. Gentleman to every measure offered on his side of the House, arose not so much from a wish of performing a relative duty, but for the sake of gaining a little popularity.

Mr RYDER spoke to the same effect, but with more asperity. Mr TIERNEY answered, if he had entertained motives so unworthy as these imputed to him, instead of giving his humble aid to render this odious measure at all palatable, he would pursue a different line of conduct. He would sit in silence, and leave it to its authors to digest at will.

This brought up Mr PITT, who, in terms pointed and strong, denied that the concession of his Learned Friend, in the case stated by the Hon. Gentleman, proceeded from any advice he tendered on that head; he charged him, and reiterated it, with using sinister means of obtaining, or rather canvassing for popularity, and of attempting it at every other Gentleman's expense, without the substantial title of deserving it. He concluded with assuring the Hon. Gentleman, that if he was resolved on continuing this kind of depreciation on other men's intellects or zeal, he would ultimately find the result of his designs would be the reverse of his expectations.

Mr TIERNEY calmly answered, that he was there a representative of the people, and in that character endeavoured, as far as in him lay, to support their rights, and perform his own duty; in the execution of which, he had frequently the misfortune of perceiving, that he became the butt and laughing-stock of the treasury planks.—How far that was commendable or becoming, the world would judge. He then concluded with saying, "This point I will not now urge farther than cordially advise the Right Honourable Professor not to goad me with a second lecture this night."

On the clause being read, imposing the ratio of taxation on landed income, and the differences thereof, stating that the tenant paying rack-rent should be charged for his yearly income but at three-fourths thereof, whilst the landlord, tilling his own land, should pay double, (that is, be rated for his charge at a year and a half) an amendment was proposed, that a year and a quarter be substituted, on which a division took place.

For the year and a half 487
Against it 32 Majority 16.

Progress was then reported, and the Chairman had leave to sit again.

It is understood that the whole of the clauses will be gone through at the next sitting; the bill in its then state be printed, and Wednesday next be appointed to take the whole into consideration. Adjourned.

FRANCE.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

Paris journals to the 9th inst. are arrived.

WAR BETWEEN NAPLES AND FRANCE.

In the fitting of the 5th, the Executive Directory sent the following message to the Council of Elders:

"CITIZENS REPRESENTATIVES,

"The Court of Naples has crowned its perfidies—you see by the letters of Generals Joubert and Championnet, and by the copy of a letter from the Neapolitan General Mack to General Championnet, that the French troops in the Roman Republic have been attacked by the Neapolitan troops. Thus the moderation of the French Republic serves only to increase the audacity of its enemies. The details which will be sent you, will convince you that both one and the other have been carried to their height.

"Now the first care of the Government will be to take measures to repel the insolent attack of a perjurer Court.

"The Executive Directory has likewise to declare to you, that the Court of Turin, equally perfidious, makes common cause with our enemies, and thus crowns a long train of crimes against the French Republic.

"Citizens Representatives, the Executive Directory does not dissimble that the danger is imminent; but Republican energy is still great; and if all differences of opinion now disappear, and all wishes unite, and the Legislative Body will second by every means in its power the efforts of the Government, the projects of the enemies of the Republic will again be confounded, and the triumph of liberty will be for ever secured.

"The Executive Directory proposes to you, formally to declare war against the King of Naples and the King of Sardinia."

The following are the documents which accompanied the message from the Directory to the Council of Elders.

Championnet, Commander in Chief, to the General of the Army of Italy.

"Head Quarters at Rome, 5th Frimaire,

(Nov. 25, 1798.)

"I informed you, my dear General, that I had been attacked at all points on the 23d instant by the Neapolitan troops, under the command of General Mack.

"You will find annexed the copy of the letter which I wrote to him, and a copy of that in which he urges his pretensions.

"Acquaint the Directory by a courier of what has happened, and send me word as to yourself.

Copy of a Letter from Gen. Championnet to Gen. Mack,

dated 5th Frimaire, (Nov. 25, 1798.)

"I learn, Sir, from the Commanders of the advanced posts of the French army stationed in the Roman Republic, that you have summoned them to evacuate their posts, and have threatened them, in case of refusal, to march an army against them, in consequence of which several of the French troops yielding to necessity have retired.

"This conduct requires, on your part, and impartial explanation, and I demand it at your hands. Entrusted by my government with the command of the army destined to protect the independence of the Roman Republic, I am, with respect to it, responsible for every infraction of that independence. On your part, Sir,

you are not less responsible for the blood which shall be shed, and for the flames which you will kindle. Consider that peace prevails between the French Republic

and the court of Naples; that the two ambassadors of the two governments, and all the other diplomatic agents reside constantly at Paris and Naples; and, in short, that nothing has broken those ties which were cemented by the last treaty of peace between the French Republic and the king of the Two Sicilies. In this situation of affairs, a summons to the French troops to evacuate the Roman territory, the defence of which is entrusted to them, is a violation of treaty, and a breach of the law of nations, which forbids any solemn aggression on the part of one government towards another, unless after a declaration of war: any other conduct is aggression, and makes those who adopt it responsible for the events of the war, which must be always unfavourable to humanity. Such, citizen general, are the observations on which I beg the favour of an answer."

Copy of the Reply of General Mack to General Championnet,

dated November 24, 1798.

"Citizen General, I declare to you, that the army of his Sicilian Majesty, which I have the honour to command under his Majesty in person, yesterday passed revolutionized and usurped ever since the peace of Campo Formio, and never recognized and acknowledged by his Sicilian Majesty, nor by his ally, the Emperor and King.

"I require that you should, without the smallest delay, cause all the French troops stationed in the said Roman territory to retire and to evacuate the places occupied by them.

"The Generals commanding the different columns of the troops of his Sicilian Majesty have the most positive orders not to recommence hostilities, if the French troops shall retire on being summoned so to do, but to employ force against all opposition.

"I declare to you besides, Citizen General, that I shall consider it as an act of hostility if ever the French troops set foot on the territory of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

"Expecting your answer, Sir, without the smallest delay, I request that you will have the goodness to send back Major Reichach, whom I have the honour to dispatch to you, in four hours at farthest of the receipt of my letter.

"This reply ought to be positive and categorical, both to the demand as to the evacuation of the Roman State, and to that which requires the French troops never again to set foot on the Tuscan territory.

"An answer in the negative will be considered as a declaration of war, and his Sicilian Majesty will enforce by arms the just demands which I now make to you in his name."

COUNCIL OF FIVE HUNDRED.

SITTING OF DEC. 7.

A Secretary read a message from the Council of Elders, in the following terms:—

"Law of the 16th Frimaire.—The Council of Elders, considering that the hostilities which have been commenced by the Kings of the Two Sicilies and Sardinia, require a prompt vengeance, approve the following resolution:

"The Council of Five Hundred having read the message from the Directory, decree urgency, and take the following resolution:

"The Legislative Body declares, that the French Republic is at war with the King of the Two Sicilies, and the King of Sardinia."

Scarcely had the Secretary done reading, when the hall resounded with cries of *Vive la Republique*. The drums beat, and the music of the grenadiers played several patriotic airs. The Representatives and the Tribunes applauded the songs of triumph.

The President.—"The sitting is resumed; Bigonnet is in the Tribune."

BIGONNET.—"The Legislative Body has made a formidable declaration. The French Republic is at war with perfidious kings. The enemies of liberty force us again to take up arms. Will not the long continued perfidy of Courts teach us at length to know the characters of kings? Under whatever masks they cover themselves, whatever exterior they may assume, they are in their hearts the enemies of the Republic. Be not astonished that I generalize my assertion; and do not suppose that my expressions will make those kings more hostile, who, under an appearance of friendship, conceal—(Here loud murmurs were heard, and the Order of the Day was called for by a number of voices. The Orator continued).—Permit me, Citizens,

to utter my thoughts; if I am wrong, it is my own fault, and not that of the Legislative Body. Do you see the insolent aggression of these tyrants (Fresh murmurs. The Orator continued, notwithstanding the tumult)? If this truth is so unpleasant to you, my colleagues—(Violent murmurs. The Order of the Day was called for).—Would you deprive me of the right to speak?"

The tumult continued. LECONTE got into the tribune, to speak to the Order of the Day; and, after much altercation, some one cried out *Vive la Republique*, which cry being repeated by the Members of the Council and by the Tribunes, terminated the debate. The President adjourned the meeting.

This resolution was immediately sent to the Council of Elders, approved of, and passed into a law.

PARIS (15th Frimaire), December 5.

The Commissioners of the Executive Directory of the French republic at Rome, have addressed a message to the Legislative Body of the Roman Republic, in which they declare, that, notwithstanding the numerous enemies whom the new republic has to apprehend both at home and abroad, it has nothing to fear while it continues attentive to the saving voice of the Great Nation. This address is signed by Bertholio and Dupont.

General Macdonnel, Commander in Chief of the French troops in the Roman territory, has issued a decree, according to which the Consulate is without delay to give orders for the establishment of two regiments of cavalry, including the gen-d'armee actually employed, and a battalion of infantry in each department.

He has also directed the Roman Consulate, to expedite a Commissary into each department, for the purpose of filling the magazines destined for the use of the army, and forming general magazines and providing the forts with provisions.

The Magistracy of Hamburg have prohibited the Philanthropic and Theophilanthropic Societies, which met every week. This measure is said to have arisen from the interference of the Ministers and principal Envoys of Germany. The members of these societies are in expectation of enjoying more liberty at Altona.

16 FRIMAIRE, DECEMBER 6.

The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel has recently caused possession to be taken, in his own name, of all the revenues and tithes which the Chapter of Merth had in its territories. He ordered the locks to be taken off all the store-houses and granaries belonging to that Chapter, and new ones to be put on, stating as the reason of his conduct, that by the cession of Mentz the Chapter was dissolved.

General Coland, Commander in Chief in the nine United Departments, has communicated to the Central Administration of Brussels, an arrest of the Directory, by which that city is put again in a state of siege, until the suppression of it. A similar measure is to be adopted in several other communes, and particularly Louvain.

17 FRIMAIRE, DEC. 7.

Admiral Nelson has presented the Queen of Naples with the pelisse given him by the Grand Seigneur.

We learn from Munich, that the Archduke Charles has had some conferences there with the Elector, and prevailed on him to raise a corps of 10,000 men, who are only to be employed in the defence of Bohemia.

18 FRIMAIRE, DECEMBER 8.

Last night the Agents of the Police arrested the Sardinian Ambassador and the Neapolitan Charge d'Affaires, making their escape. They are both confined to their houses.

A great number of merchants and traders in Paris assembled, on the 3d, at the Place de Victoire. Every one suggested the means which he thought most proper to avert the dangers and difficulties of the moment. The majority adopted the plan of a paper currency to supply the deficiency of specie.

The arrival of some French Commissaries at Florence has caused the greatest agitation in that city, by the demands which have been made there of quarters for 5000 French troops.

Corfu is threatened by the Russian and Ottoman squadrons. Three ships of war and several transports are only waiting at Ancona for a favourable wind, to carry succours thither.



DECEMBER 21.

Yesterday morning arrived a mail from Lisbon, by Prince Adolphus Packet, in seven days.

By this mail, which brings dispatches of the 7th inst. there is an account of the surrender of Malta to the English, and that the Guillaume Tell, of 80 guns, and the Diana and Justice, three out of four of the ships which escaped from Lord Nelson at the battle of the Nile, were in our possession.

The Latona, it is said, had been dispatched with the particulars of the surrender.

The King's Fisher sloop of war, in going out over the bar of Lisbon, was lost on the 3d instant, and four of her crew were drowned.

This morning arrived a mail from Jamaica, by the Princess Charlotte Packet, in forty-six days.

Two Hamburg mails still remain due.

Yesterday another cartel arrived at Dover from Gravelines, with the officers of the Jason frigate, some time ago wrecked on the coast of France.

Yesterday a General Court was held at the East India House, when the dividend from Midsummer to Christmas was declared to be 5½ per cent.

The deflation of the Boddam is altered to China direct, and that of the Walmer Castle to Bombay and China.

Wednesday, a Council was held in the closet above the levee, when Lord Castlereagh was sworn in a Member.

The Earl of Newburgh has received a grant from the Crown of certain Manors in Scotland, belonging to his ancestors, previous to the rebellion in 1715.

Yesterday morning arrived at Cowes, the American brig Sally, from the Mauritius, which place she left September 18. Captain Dorson, the master, reports that there had been no commotion of any consequence in the Isle of France. Some of the Republican troops having been guilty of many licentious acts, and violently demanding an increase of pay, Governor Malouin, supported by the Council and Municipality, had determined on sending three hundred of the most refractory home, which had accordingly been done in the *Sally*, and another French frigate. No symptoms of a revolution in favour of Monarchy had appeared; contrary

own fault, to see the
murmurs, (mult) ?—
leagues—was called
speak ?—
into the
and, after
Republic, in
the Council
the Council
of a message
Republic, in
the numerous
ehend both
while it con-
port.
Chief of the
is a subject
of two regi-
erie actually
each depart-
ulate, to ex-
for the par-
ule of
and providing
prohibited the
societies, which
to have a free
and principal
these societies
at Altona.
recently caused
of all the re-
erth had in its
e taken off all
g to that Chap-
is the reason of
z the Chapter
ief in the nine
to the Central
e the Directory,
e of siege, until
is to be a short-
particularly Lou-
Queen of Naples
and Seignior.
chduke, Charles
the Elector, and
0,000 men, who
of Bohemia.
8.
rested the Sa-
charge d'Affaires,
point of secretly
confined to three
traders in Paris
Victoire. Every
might most prop-
the moment—
paper currency is
aries at Florence
city, by the de-
quarters for 5000
and Ottoman fig-
ransports are
le wind, to carry
from Lisbon, by
ys.
es of the 7th in-
of Malta to the
of 80 guns, and
four of the ships
baatle of the Nile,
dispatched with
n going out over
infant, and four
Jamaica, by the
x days.
Dover from Gra-
frigate, some time
ld at the East In-
Midsummer to
cent.
altered to China
e to Bombay and
n the closet after
sworn in a Man-
d a grant from the
1715.
es, the American
place she left
the matter, reports
of any consequence
Republican troops
acts, and violent
Governor Malindi
ipality, had deter-
the most refractory
done in the South
mproms of a revolu-
appeared; contrary

principles, particularly in Bourbon, seemed to predominate. The Woodford East Indianman, which was captured, had arrived there, and her cargo had been discharged.—Star.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Orange has arrived at Harwich, for the purpose of embarking for the Continent.—It is probable that Berlin is the place of his destination.

The French papers confirm the account of the taking of the island of Corfu, and also an account of the French having been defeated in Dalmatia.

They likewise state that Buonaparte had overcome the Beys near Cairo, on the 20th October.

The letter from Rome which speaks of Buonaparte having defeated the Beys, states, that he had 25,000 men entrenched in three different camps not far from Cairo, that the Beys came to attack his main division in great force; that he caused his troops to retreat until the Beys were led into an ambushade, where mines were sprung, marked batteries of grape shot opened upon them, and an immense carnage ensued.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor took the chair at twelve. The Court was well attended.

Mr WATKINS rose, and moved the following question: Mr LAMAS seconded the motion, and Mr HODGSON and Mr SIMMONS supported them.

1st. Resolved, That this Court have before declared it as their opinion, That all taxes ought to be equitable and proportionably levied, according to the property of individuals, more especially towards supporting a war, which has for its principal object the preservation of property, which opinion they do now confirm, and which they conceive must be universally adopted.

2d. Resolved, That this Court do approve the principle of the bill now depending in Parliament, for a tax upon income.

3d. Resolved, That in the opinion of this Court, the bill now depending in Parliament, by which it is proposed to tax the precarious and fluctuating income arising from the labour and industry of persons in trade, professions, &c. in the same proportion as the permanent annual income proceeding from landed property, is most partial, cruel, and oppressive.

4th. Resolved, That the said bill proposes to establish an inquisitorial power unknown in this country, inconsistent with the principles of the British constitution, and repugnant to the feelings of Englishmen.

Alderman LE MESURIER moved the previous question upon all the motions, which, after a long debate, was navigated.

Mr Alderman LUSHINGTON moved the Court to agree with him in his opinion (an opinion already delivered in the House of Commons) that the tax should not be attached under 80s. per ann. and proceed progressively to 400l.—The Alderman supported his motion in a long and elegant speech, and earnestly entreated the Court to agree to the proposition.

After a fresh debate, in which it was stated by Mr WATKINS, Mr GRIFFITHS, Mr HODGSON, and others, that they could see no reason why the progression should not go on to 10,000l. as well as 400l. and they stated their reasons for the argument. In fine, the Alderman's motion was lost, and the main question was put and carried.

CRIM. CON.

Yesterday in the Sheriff's Court came on the pleadings in the case of the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn.

The Marquis of Abercorn had brought his action, and laid his damages at 20,000l. against Captain Copley, for criminal conversation with the Marchioness. The Defendant suffered judgment to go by default; and the circumstances of infidelity were not disclosed.

Yesterday a writ of enquiry was executed before the Sheriff of Middlesex and a special jury to assess the damages.—Mr LAW, Mr PERCIVAL, and another Gentleman, pleaded for the whole damages.

The witnesses called to prove the heinousness of the offence, and the affection that subsisted between the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn, were—the Duke of Leeds, Lord Hardwick, Lord Mulgrave, the Honourable Mr Knight, and Mr Elliott.

Their evidences went to prove that the Defendant, Captain Copley, was brother-in-law to the Marquis, being brother to his first wife; that he lived under the Marquis's roof and protection from the age of 13 till he was 28 years old, and was treated by him as if he was his own child. One of the witnesses, on being pressed, said that the only appearance of discontent he ever perceived, was a trifling altercation one evening about an Opera box.

Mr CONSTABLE spoke very ably in mitigation, but it was evidently a very difficult case to defend. He did not attempt to offer any arguments or evidence to prove any infidelity or impropriety of conduct on the part of Lord Abercorn, but called Lord George Seymour and Mr Broadhead, jun. to prove the early attachment of Captain Copley for the Marchioness; that his passion for her became so violent, that he went abroad to avoid being in her company; that he returned to England only in consequence of being recalled as an officer; in short that he did every thing which depended on man, to obliterate his affection for her, until he renewed his acquaintance on his return to England. He said Mr Copley's fortune was very small, his commission being only worth 140l. and his paternal estate 120l. a year;—that it was impossible, therefore, he could pay heavy damages.

The jury went out for a short time, and returned a verdict for ten thousand pounds damages.

PLYMOUTH—December 18.

This morning a very extraordinary accident happened in Cawland Bay, on board of his Majesty's ship Mars, of 74 guns, Captain Manby: Some men being about to receive punishment alongside the ships in Cawland Bay, their crews were turned up to witness it, when the iron stanchions of the gangway on board the Mars gave way, and upwards of 100 men tumbled into the sea; providentially the boats that were attending the punishment, picked up the whole of them, so that not one was lost; but five of them were this afternoon brought to the Royal Hospital, with fractured and dislocated limbs: They have been inspected by the Surgeons, and all found to be in as fair a way as likely to recover.

PLYMOUTH—December 19.

Arrived the brig George, of London, Captain O'Regier, from London to Lisbon, captured 25 leagues from the latter place, by a French privateer, and returned on the 10th inst. by the Triton and St Fiorenzo. Captain O'Regier reports, that the convoy separated in the Bay in a violent gale of wind, and that he is apprehensive many of them may be taken.

Arrived also the Elizabeth and Ann, Captain Coles; Brook Watson, Captain Cowland, and Princess Amelia, Captain Quinston, laden with wine from Lisbon, and to London, came under convoy of the Latona

frigate of 38 guns, from whom they parted yesterday off the Lizard with twelve sail in company, some of which were seen beating off the Start this morning.

Arrived also the brig Tagus, Captain Parker, one of the above fleet, from Lisbon, with lots of topmasts, which were carried away in a heavy gale of wind in the Bay; parted from the fleet seven days hence. The Latona and convoy failed from Lisbon the 9th inst.—A lugger and cutter were seen when the fleet were off the Lizard hovering round them, supposed to be French privateers, to which the Latona gave chase, but whether the captured both or either of them, is not ascertained.

EAST INDIES.

By advices from the Cape of Good Hope, we learn that an embargo has taken place there, in consequence of a plan which is formed by Lord Macartney, of fitting out an armament for an expedition, said to be for the Red Sea. The advice had reached of Buonaparte's enterprise, and under the idea of his meaning to penetrate by the Red Sea to India, the plan of an expedition to contract him was formed.

An account of the following ships was received yesterday by a whaler, from the Governor of St Helena.

The Calcutta, from England, arrived at St Helena the 19th of August, and failed the 14th of September for Bengal; Tellicherry, ditto; Georgiana, ditto, failed the 26th of October; and Queen, from Beccoolen, arrived at St Helena the 2d of September.

SHIPS AT THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Ganges, Captain Gaurault, from China; Lord Wallingham, Captain T. Smales; Hawke, Captain D. B. Baker; Prince William Henry, Captain R. Barker; Earl Spencer, Captain C. Rait; and Phoenix, Captain Otrick, from Bengal.

EXTRA SHIPS AT THE CAPE.

Britannia, from China; Crown, Eliza Ann, and Princess Mary, from Bengal, laden with gruff goods.

The Lion is condemned in Delago Bay, and three whalers hired to bring home her cargo.

SOUTHERN WHALERS ARRIVED AT ST HELENA.

Aug. 14, the Nimble; Sept. 4, the Leviathan; Sept. 12, the Allison; Oct. 13, the Bellefleur; 19, the Fanny, very successful, and full of fish, bone, and blubber. Oct. 18, the Ellegood, from the southward, bound again to the southward, failed the 22d of October.

Lord Macartney was well at the Cape. The following ships were expected to arrive there in about a month, viz. the Lord Camden, Pitt, and Busbridge, from Bengal.

LLOYD'S MARINE LIST—Dec. 21.

The Rose privateer of 14 guns and 70 men, from Bourdeaux, is taken by the Triton and St Fiorenzo, and sent into Plymouth.

The George, Ougier, from London to Lisbon, has been captured near Lisbon, and retaken by the Triton and St Fiorenzo frigates, and sent into Plymouth.

The Enterprise, Slater, from Lisbon to Liverpool, is on shore at Dindfalk, but expected to be got off.

The St Andrew, Welser, from Bergen to Dort, is lost near Whithy—People saved.

The Providence, Payne, from Milford to Portsmouth, is lost near Plymouth.

The Lion, Thompson, from Bengal, is condemned in Delago Bay. Three whalers hired to bring home her cargo.

The Jonge Fredericks, Bougrager, loaded with oats and butter, is stranded near Aldbro', great part cargo saved.

The King's Fisher school of war is lost near Lisbon, in pursuit of a privateer.

The Orion, Cunningham, and the Ganges, Longford, from Batavia to Hamburg, are condemned at the Island of France.

The Ocean, Perrian, from Plymouth to Liverpool, is lost near Fowey.

The Santo Orenzo, from Havannah to Corunna, is captured by the Diamond frigate, and arrived at Portsmouth.

The Maria Sophia, Roston, (a Swede) from Sicily to Prussia, has been taken by the French, re-taken by the Tartar privateer, and sent for Gibraltar.

WIND AT DEAL.

Dec. 18. N. N. W. foggy—19. N. E.—20. N.

MAILS.

Arrived—Ireland, 17.—Lisbon, 1.—Jamaica, 1.

Due—Ireland, 2.—Hamburg, 4.

—STOCKS.—

Bank Stock	137½	India Stock	15½
3 per cent. do.	67½	Long Ann.	15½
4 per cent. do.	67½	Short	60-16
5 per cent. Ann.	67½	Omnia	11½
This day (Dec. 21.) at twelve o'clock 3 per cent. red. 54 53½ 54			
3 per cent. con. thut. 55 54½ 55 op.			

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—DECEMBER 24.

[FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 21.

SCOTS SMALL NOTE BILL.

The amendments made by the Lords to the Scots small note bill were read and agreed to.

They related to the duration of the bill, the word MAY being left out, and MARCH inserted in its stead.

ARMORIAL BEARING BILL.

This bill was committed.

The blank for the duration of the bill was filled up with some day in February next.

The report was ordered for to-morrow.

HABEAS CORPUS.

Mr PITT moved the second reading of the bill for continuing the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act.

Mr TIERNEY said, that when the bill for suspending this act was brought in last session, reasons were assigned for the measure. He thought that some reason should be stated for continuing it. The Honourable Gentleman, however, had chosen to state no ground for bringing in the bill, and he was at a loss to know what his motives could be. Perhaps the Honourable Gentleman thought that the reasons for the measures were so obvious as to render it unnecessary to mention them;—but they were not obvious to him, and until he heard some grounds assigned he must withhold his assent to the bill.

Mr PITT thought, that the circumstances which induced the House to adopt the former bill were too obvious, and too fresh in the recollection of every one present, to render it necessary for him to say much in support of the bill. If, however, the House should think it necessary for him to state the grounds on which he thought this measure ought to be continued, he certainly should comply with their desire. He certainly was not now, nor should not at any time be at a loss to state his reasons for continuing this measure.

Mr COURTENAY rose, and entered into a detail of the manner in which he stated that the prisoners were used in the New Prison in Cold Bath Fields.

Mr SECRETARY DUNDAS replied to Mr COURTENAY.—The arguments of the Hon. Gentleman, he observed,

had no relation to the question before the House.—Many of the circumstances he had stated with respect to the usage of prisoners, were what must always take place whenever a necessity arose for confining any person whatever; at any rate, the statements of the Hon. Gentleman were no reason why the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act should not be continued if circumstances otherwise required it.

Mr TIERNEY hoped the House would indulge him with a few words. He had voted for the suspension of the Habeas Corpus bill, because he thought his Majesty's message, and the circumstance of a bill for high treason having been found at Maidstone, against five persons, were sufficient reasons for suspending that act, by which the liberty of the subject was in ordinary times secured; he might be wrong, but this was his opinion.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL replied at great length to the speeches of Mr Courtney and Mr Tierney.

Sir FRANCIS BURDET spoke against the bill.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL rose to support.

Past seven o'clock—left debating.

French papers to the 9th inst. are arrived, and they contain very interesting intelligence. The German General Mack having taken command of the Neapolitan troops, sent notice in the name of his Sicilian Majesty, to the Commander of the French army in the Roman Republic to evacuate that territory on the 24th He then passed the frontier, and beat back the enemy's out posts. In consequence of this the Directory and Councils in Paris, have declared war against the King of the two Sicilies and of Sardinia.

These measures are considered as a prelude to active war on the part of Germany, as the Emperor lately concluded a treaty with his Sicilian Majesty.

The French Councils have declared that the Republic is in imminent danger.

Some accounts from Bremen state, that the Congress at Rastadt has broken up, and that hostilities have commenced on the Rhine.

No certain accounts are yet received respecting the fate of BUONAPARTE, but the French papers being only received down to the date of the 9th, when they might have come down much later, has given rise to a conjecture that the Directory having received some disastrous accounts, probably a confirmation of that event, therefore the Journals are stop until they have properly divined a mode for devolving this intelligence.

Capt. THOMSON of the Leander, has been tried by a court-martial for losing that ship, who have most honourably acquitted him, and added "that the gallant and almost unprecedented defence of Captain THOMSON of the Leander, against so superior a force as that of the Gendreau is deserving of every praise his country and this Court can give."

This day arrived a mail from Ireland, of the 20th inst. The most shocking enormities still prevail in the country, depredation of houses and all kinds of property. In the counties of Down and Antrim, no less than seven murders have been committed within these ten days; the sufferers are mostly yeomen.—The subject of an Union excites almost universal opposition.

On the 16th inst. died here, Mr GEORGE HAY, second son of the late James Hay, Esq. of Belton.

Died here on Thursday the 20th current, Mr FRANCIS STRACHAN, writer to the Signet.

On Friday the 14th current the Perthshire regiment of gentlemen and yeomanry cavalry, consisting of three troops, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel EARL of KINROUL, had a grand field day at Perth, when their appearance and the manner in which they went through their different evolutions, were such as to command the high approbation of several respectable military characters present. The whole corps afterwards dined with the Lieutenant Colonel; and upon Friday the 21st current, the officers had the honour of dining with the Provost and Magistrates of Perth, and receiving from them the freedom of the city.

Friday forenoon a girl, about 11 or 12 years of age, employed in a flax mill, Hutchison's town, near Glasgow, was caught by one of her legs by part of the machinery; and before she could be extricated, the little sufferer's leg was nearly torn off at the knee. She was immediately taken to the Infirmary. It was generally supposed she would not long survive the accident.

The Jean, Gardner, from New York to Clyde, is arrived off Pladdick, in 41 days, all well.

ARRIVED AT LEITH.

December 22. London Packet, Ramsay from London, goods—Bell and Ann, Abbey, from Dunbar, do—Mary, Taylor, from Melmel, timber and hides—Charlotte, Darg, from Dunbar, herring—Four sloops with coals—John, Condie, from Melmel, in the Roads.

CLEARED OUT.

Ann, Gray, for Newcastle, goods—Leith Packet, Paton, for Dundee, do—Volunteer, Rattray, for Anstruther, do—Fortitude, Campbell, for Londonderry, herring.

Wind W. S. W.—Moderate.

FRANKFIELD.

To be LET, for such a number of years as may be agreed on.—THE Mansion-house, Offices, and Gardens of FRANKFIELD, and about FORTY ACRES of GROUND, lying four miles east of Glasgow, and within ten minutes walk of the new Edinburgh road by Cumbernauld. The lands and fences are in excellent condition, and the house and offices have lately undergone a thorough repair. The gardens have been taken proper care of, and are stocked with fruit-trees on the walls, &c. of the best kinds.

The mansion-house, offices, and gardens, with a few acres around the premises, will be let separately from the other inclosures, if more agreeable. From these are a very pleasant view of Frankfield Loch, which abounds with perch and pike, and wild duck, with other water fowl in the season.

A gentleman wishing to occupy the lands (to which could be added 70 or 80 acres more, all inclosed and subdivided, which will be out of lease at Martinmas 1801) could have the choice of the work-houses, cattle, and farming utensils, presently there, which are of the best kind; also a fashionable four-wheeled Carriage, and complete set of harness, almost new, if applied for immediately, as it is intended to dispose of these without delay. The ground may be entered to immediately, and the house, gardens, and grange at Whitunday first.

Apply to the proprietor, George Miller, at Garterals House, near Glasgow.

TO BE SOLD BY ROUP.

Within the house of David Methven, vintner in Cupar, on Wednesday first, the 26th day of December 1798, at twelve mid-day.

THAT HOUSE, consisting of three storeys, and Back House behind the same, lying above the market cross of Cupar in Fife, which belonged to the deceased James Culbert, late merchant there.

Immediately after the roup, the whole Household Furniture which belonged to the said James Culbert will be sold by public roup the same day.

For particulars apply to Mr John Culbert, Cupar.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON.

The Union Shipping Company's Armed Sloop, EDINBURGH AND BERWICK PACKET, WILLIAM COOPER Master—and KELSO PACKET, ROBERT MOOR Master.

Will take in goods, the former till Wednesday afternoon, at four o'clock; and the latter till Thursday evening, at five o'clock; when she will sail.

Union Shipping Co's Office, Leith.

December 24. 1798.

THIRTY THOUSAND POUNDS GAINED.
For Five Shillings.
WITHOUT A LOTTERY.

A Gentleman of the Navy had for some time been paying his addresses to a lady of fortune, and gained her affections. Being suddenly ordered off to the West Indies, the marriage was deferred until his return. On arriving at St. Domingo, he was attacked by the Yellow Fever, which appeared externally in febrile symptoms, arising from living in too close a manner in that destructive climate, which disfigured his face to much, that, on his return to England, the lady was disgusted, and broke off the match. This turn of affected the gentleman, that a slow nervous fever retained, which reduced him to low that his recovery was despaired of. Fortunately, an officer of the Guards, his intimate friend, calling on him, told him, he thought the perusal of Dr Brodum's Guide to Old Age would be of service; and, in consequence, purchased a Guide for Five Shillings, which, with the aid of the Doctor's Botanical Syrup, completely restored him. And, on calling on the lady, after his recovery, he was so well pleased at his healthy appearance, as to immediately be constant to unite himself with him, and make over a fortune of Thirty Thousand Pounds.

Dr Brodum's Medicine may be had of Mr JOHN BAKER, South Bridge, Edinburgh, and of Mr CHALMERS, Printer, Aberdeen, and Mr MENNONS, Printer, Glasgow.

CITY OF EDINBURGH MILITIA.
Council Chamber, Edinburgh, December 22, 1798.

AT A GENERAL MEETING OF THE LIEUTENANCY of this CITY, held here this day, in terms of the Militia Acts, and of his Majesty's Order in Council, of the 25th day of November last, appointing the remainder of the Militia for Scotland to be forthwith called out and embodied; the persons whose names follow, as drawn in the first Ballot for the respective Districts after mentioned, but who remained undrawn at the Second Ballot in June last, are now ordered to be called out and embodied, viz.

DISTRICT I—ANCIENT AND EXTENDED ROYALTY.
Thomas Moffat, writers clerk, at Mr Crab's, Thistle-street.
Robert Home, journeyman baker, with Mr Webb, West Bow.
Robert Gibson, servant to J. Davidson, Castle Street.
James Fraser, painter, Mr Buchanan's, Wright's Land.
James Williamson, writer, at George Williamson's, Parliament Close.
Robert Black, post-boy with Mr Drysdale, St. Andrew's Street.
Thomas Milne, journeyman tailor with J. Wallace, West Bow.
James Campbell, painter with Miss Smarston, Leith Walk.
James Ramsay, printer with Mr Caw, Liberton's Wynd.
Andrew Stirling, book-binder's clerk, at D. Anderson's, St. Ann's Street.
James Elder, wright with Mr Redpath, wright.
William Moffat, writer with Mr Miller, Grant's Close, West Bow.
James Baird, livery servant with Mr Oliph, merchant.
Alexander McKay, writer to the signet, Hill's Street.
James McLaren, vintner and stables' servant, Boyd's Close, Canongate.
Robert Sommerville, merchants clerk, with Mr Fraser, South Bridge.
David Storrer, book-binder, with Mr Miller, Forrester's Wynd.
James Smith, servant to J. Dickson, writer to the signet, George Street.
Peter Cummins, carver and gilder, Stair's Close.
Andrew Oliphant, Stationer, head of West Bow.
John Gall, merchants clerk, Easton's Land, Cowgate.

DISTRICT II—LEITH.
John Bailie, journeyman cooper, near the Assembly Rooms, Leith.
Samuel Gray, shoemaker, servant to William Wood, shoemaker, Leith.
John Scott, journeyman baker at Mr Cosser's, Cornhill, Leith.
George Simpson, journeyman smith, at Mr Henderson's, Tolbooth Wynd, Leith.
Robert Thomson, ropemaker at Messrs Seals, Links, Leith.
Distracter III.—WEST & EAST PORTSBURGH.
William —, wright, Lady Lawson's Wynd, at John Fleming's.
John Walker, student, Lady Lawson's Wynd, lodger with Ad. Jack.
John Turnbull, Slater, Lady Lawson's Wynd.
Peter Cruickshanks, tanner, with Mr Grindy, High Street of Portsburgh.
Francis Anderson, weaver, with Mr Chalmers, Lady Lawson's Wynd.

DISTRICT IV—CANONGATE.
George Sanson, journeyman printer, at Mr Sanson's grocers, Tol's Land.
Wilson, journeyman wright to Mr William Watson, Canongate, Watson's Land.
James Robertson, journeyman shoemaker, Murray's Land, Pleasance.

The persons whose names are above mentioned, having been drawn in the 1st ballot (but undrawn in the 2d.) to serve as Militiamen in the respective districts, for the city, and county of the city, are desired to appear and attend the Deputy-Lieutenants, and Justices of the Peace for the said city and district, viz. those for the Ancient and extended royalty, at the church of St Giles, on Tuesday the 13th of January next, at 12 o'clock forenoon; and those for the district of Leith, in the Court-house there; those for the district of Portsburgh in the Court-house of Potterrow; and those for the district of Canongate in the Council-house there—all on the same day and hour—then and there to take the oath of allegiance to his Majesty, and be enrolled to serve in the Militia of the County of Edinburgh, as a private militia-man, during the present war, and for the space of one calendar month after the end thereof;—or otherwise, to produce substitutes, able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy-Lieutenants; and who are to be qualified and enrolled to serve as substitutes; and in default shall be liable to be apprehended and punished as the laws direct.

Signed, J. A. STIRLING, Ld. Lt.
J. A. LAING, Clerk.

HOUSES IN GAYFIELD PLACE.
To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffee-house, on Wednesday the 23d Jan. 1799, at 2 o'clock afternoon.

THAT HOUSE, entering from the south, on the east side of Gayfield Place, presently possessed by Mr Jollie, containing nine rooms and a kitchen.

The HOUSE, being the first flat upstairs, presently possessed by Mr Robertson, consisting of five rooms and a kitchen; the dining room, 20 by 16, and the drawing room, 27 by 18.

AND.

The HOUSE, being the third flat up stairs, presently possessed by Mr Murray, consisting of four rooms, a large bed closet and kitchen.

These Houses are allowed to be uncommonly well finished, and the situation is known to be delightful. Being without the Royalty, they are not subject to any of the city taxes, neither are they liable in King's cess.

Purchasers will have the privilege of the Square, and access to a washing house and bleaching green. They may be accommodated with stables for building a stable or coach-house, if required.

For further information, application may be made to James Beggs, architect in Edinburgh, the Proprietor; or to James Jollie, clerk to the signet, Parliament Close.

To the Creditors of
The deceased JAMES McDONALD, Esq. of Largs.

IN the process of sale and ranking at the instance of Alexander MacDonald, Esq. now of Largs, eldest brother german, and apparent heir of the said deceased James MacDonald, Lord Polkemmet, Ordinary, by Intestator dated 6th December current, ordained the creditors to produce their interests in the Clerk's hands, and that against the third seditant day in January next, and appointed intimation thereof to be made in the minute book, and by intimating the same in this newspaper, that none might pretend ignorance.

Of all which this notification is given, in order that the creditors may have an opportunity of producing their grounds of debt in the hands of Mr Jeffrey, deputy clerk of Session, and clerk to the said process of sale and ranking.

AT LEITH.
For the Marine and Merchant Ship, Jamaica, and the NEW SHIP ROSELLE, will be ready to take in goods, by the 1st December, and sail 1st January, with or without convoy.

For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM SINCLAIR & Co. Leith, or Capt. Gourlay.

The Roselle is provided with letters of marque, well armed, sails fast, copper-bottomed, and has good accommodation for passengers.

Tradesmen, Clerks, and those bred to husbandry and country work, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

Dec. 12. 1798.

DEFENCE OF THE COUNTRY.

The following Subscriptions in the Parish of STRATHNAVER, in the County of Sutherland.

J. McKay, M'William	5	0
J. McKay, Robinson	4	0
W. McKay, M'Kay, jun.	3	0
Kath. Gordon	2	0
Sandy Rob. McKay	3	0
J. McKay, Mago	2	0
G. McKay, Mackintosh	3	0
G. McKay, Bain	3	0
Ton Don McKay	4	0
Jo. Gunn	4	0
Alex. McDonald	4	0
Robert McKay, Mire	3	0
Donald McKenzie, pensioner	3	0
Thos. McKay	3	0
Don. McKay, M'Finley	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Dingwall, minister	0	0
H. Munro, Achna	3	0
Don. Munro, Achylen-aborga	3	0
Wulley Eye McKay, Achloch	4	0
Jo. McKay, do.	4	0
D. McKay, Macginnilam	4	0
J. McKay, Ashmore	4	0
G. Munro	3	0
Geo. McKay	3	0
Wm. McKay	3	0
Ja. McKay, Oag	2	0
W. McKay, Bain	2	0
Don. Munro	3	0
N. McKay, Duradin	2	0
Jauet Munro, Widow Davidson	2	0
Wm. Munro	3	0
Ja. McKay, Macanis	2	0
Alex. McDonald	3	0
D. McKay, M'Angus	2	0
Cha. Gordon	3	0
J. McKay, Macaracue	2	0
Hugh McKay	2	0
Kath. M'Pherson	2	0
Dav. Nicol	1	0
Rob. McKay	2	0
Wm. McKay, Macormaid	2	0
John McKay, pensioner	5	0
Rob. McKay	1	0
Murdoch McKay, Dalloch	5	0
Hector McKay	3	0
Robert Gordon, tacksman	1	0
W. McKay, miller	1	0
D. McKay, his son	3	0
Jo. McKay	3	0
Murdoch McKay	3	0
Murdoch McKay, Ma-vail	2	0
Robert McKay, MacWil-lam	2	0
R. McKay, soldier	2	0
W. McKay, do.	2	0
Mur. McKay, tailor	2	0
Rob. McDonald	2	0
Murd. McKay, M'Wil-lam	2	0
H. McKay, pensioner	2	0
Wm. McKay	3	0
Wm. M'Beib	3	0
And. M'Leod	3	0
Jo. McKay, Bain	3	0
Angus McKay	1	0
Donald McKay, M'Alis-ter	3	0
Jo. M'Pherson	3	0
Viar McKay, widow	10	0
Wm. McKay	10	0
Geo. McKay, (promises 1/2 more)	4	0
Ja. Gordon	5	0
W. McKay, M'Chail	5	0
W. McKay	2	0
Wm. McKay, Maib	2	0
W. McKay, tailor	3	0
Angus McKay	3	0
James McKay, Gow's wi-dow	2	0
H. McKay, M'Angus	2	0
Neil McKay	2	0
W. McKay, and Robert his son-in-law	5	0
Wm. Macintosh	5	0

Subscriptions in the Parish of ROBERT, in the county of Sutherland.

The Rev. Mr. Alex. Ur-quhart, in addition to his subscription with the Presbytery, L. 10	10	0
Alex. Grant	10	0
Hugh McKenzie, Grudy	2	0
Robert Gordon, do.	2	0
Alex. McKay, Broag	2	0
Grudy	2	0
Don. McKay, Dalfois	2	0
John Sutherland, Aul-tinhult	2	0
John Sutherland, Craig	2	0
Wm. McKay, do.	2	0
John McKay, do.	2	0
Alex. McKay, Grudy	2	0
Ch. Gordon, do.	2	0
John McKay, do.	2	0
James McKay, do.	2	0
Don. Ferguson, Rogart	2	0
Wm. Gordon, do.	2	0
John Murray, do.	2	0
Hugh McKenzie, do.	2	0
Angus McKay, smith, Kirov	5	0
Wm. Sutherland, ten-ant, do.	2	0
John Gordon, Rogart	2	0
Alex. Murray, do.	2	0
John McKay, Achtem-line	6	0
Robt. McKay, do.	2	0
Don. McKay	2	0
John M'Leod	2	0
Geo. Mathison	2	0
Angus Mathison	2	0
Alex. McKay	2	0
Thomas Ross	2	0
Kenneth Ross	2	0
Alex. Ross	2	0
Hugh McKay	2	0
Don. Gunn	1	0
John Gordon, smith	6	0
John Campbell	3	0
Ja. McDonald	3	0
George McKay	2	0
Wm. Murray	2	0
Geo. McDonald	4	0
Alex. Sutherland	3	0
James Sutherland	3	0
John McDonald	2	0
Alex. Sutherland	2	0
John McKenzie	2	0
Wm. McKay	2	0
John McKay	2	0
John McKay	2	0
Alex. M'Leod, M'uy	2	0
Don. Baille, do.	1	0

John Sutherland, do.	5	0
Mrs Sutherland, Kin-traid	3	0
D. McKay, Strathtely	3	0
G. Ross, miller	2	0
John Murray	5	0
Colin McKenzie	2	0
John McKay	2	0
Don. McKay	2	0
D. McKay, Achville	1	0
Wm. Leslie	2	0
Neil Sutherland	2	0
Don. McKay	2	0
J. Munro, carpenter	5	0
D. Gray, merchant	5	0
Angus Mathison	2	0
John Murray	2	0
George Leslie	2	0
Robert Leslie	1	0
Alex. McKay	1	0
Angus McKay	2	0
Robert Mathison	2	0
Angus Murray	2	0
David Mathison	2	0
John McDonald	2	0
Don. McDonald	1	0
Adam Sutherland	2	0
George Campbell	2	0
Hugh M'Intosh	2	0
John McKay	5	0
George Murray	2	0
Peter Murray	2	0
Alex. Murray	5	0
John Ross	2	0
Peter Mathison	2	0
Paul McKay	1	0
Don. McKay	2	0
John Oig	1	0
Peter M'Leod	3	0
Wm. Mathison	1	0
John M'Pherson	2	0
James Sutherland	5	0
Alex. Douglas	2	0
Mr. Calder, schoolmaster	7	0
Rob. McKay	5	0
Alex. McDonald	2	0
Ja. McKay, Bain	4	0
Wm. McKay	10	0
D. Macbeth	2	0
Jo. McKay, Maago	3	0
Wm. Nicol	3	0
D. McKay, M'Angus	1	0
D. McKay, pensioner	2	0
Geo. McKay	5	0
Geo. McKay	4	0
Geo. McKay	2	0
Geo. McKay, Oag	2	0
Neil McKay, Maerd	2	0
Alex. McKay	2	0
Thos. Nicol	10	0
Wm. McKay, M'eamish	2	0
Geo. McKay	2	0
Geo. McKay	3	0
Jo. Campbell	3	0
Don. McKay	5	0
J. McKay, Borgubay	4	0
Angus McKay, Macnicol	5	0
Hugh McKay, pensioner	1	0
Strath estate	1	0
M'Leod, miller	1	0
Jo. McDonald	3	0
Jo. McKay	3	0
D. Gunn, Dalcairn	2	0
John McKay	2	0
A. Gunn, pensioner	3	0
H. Munro, Achud	5	0
M. McKay, Carnachy tacksman	1	0
Angus M'Leod	5	0
Mur. McKay, Bain	2	0
John McKay	3	0
H. McKay, Macrob	3	0
John McDonald	1	0
Capt. McKay, Skail L.	1	0
Mrs McKay, Skail	1	0
Ro. Gordon, tacksman of Lungdale	1	0
L. Donald Ross	3	0
Don. McKay, miller	2	0
R. McKay	3	0
Robert Gordon	5	0
J. Duncan, Madale	3	0
Alexander McKay	3	0
Donald McKay	2	0
John M'Leod	5	0

The following Subscriptions in the Parish of LAIRG, in the county of Sutherland.

The Rev. Mr. McKay, minister	3	0
Mrs H. McKay	10	0
Mr George Gordon, assistant	1	0
Miss M. Munro, late Society Schoolmistress at Tongue	5	0
John M'Leod	1	0
Alex. McKay, serv. to Mr McKay	1	0
Christ. Mathison, do.	1	0
Eliza McDonald, do.	1	0
Ann McKay, do.	1	0
Ann McDonald, an old resident	1	0
Pat. McDonald herd	0	6
Donald McKay, shoe-maker	3	0
Thos. McKay, a poor cripple	1	0
Kath. McKay, his sister a poor woman	0	6
Marion Gray, a poor woman	1	0
Alex. Sutherland	1	0
Angus Gray	5	0
John Mathison	5	0
Mrs McKay, widow	2	0
John M'Leod	2	0
Evander McKay	4	0
Chris. Mathison, widow	1	0
Flor. Morrison, a poor woman	0	6
ohn M'Intosh	2	0
Robt. McKay	1	0
Isabel McKay, a poor woman	0	6
Alex. Sutherland	2	0
David Graham	2	0
George McDonald	2	0
James McKay	2	0
Hugh McKay	2	0
Murdoch McDonald	2	0
Murdoch McKay	2	0
Wm. McKay	1	0
Robert McDonald	1	0
Wm. McDonald	1	0
Donald McDonald	2	0
Alex. McDonald	2	0
Alex. McKay	1	0
Jean Gunn, a widow	1	0
Wm. McKay	5	0
Alex. McKay	2	0
John Sutherland	1	0
David Ross	5	0
Wm. McKenzie	2	0
Angus McKenzie	2	0
George Ross	2	0
Robert McDonald	2	0
Hugh Munro	10	0
J. Mathison, runner	4	0
John Grant	3	0
Wm. McKay	3	0
Alexander Ross, pen-sioner	3	0
Thos. McKay	2	0
John M'Intosh	2	0
Robt. Gordon	2	0
Hector McDonald	1	0
D. McDonald, a poor man	1	0
Angus Gunn	3	0
John Sutherland	1	0
Robt. Sutherland	1	0
John Mathison	1	0
Wm. McDonald	1	0
John Sutherland, his son	5	0
John McDonald	5	0
Wm. Ross	2	0
Murdoch McKay	2	0
Wm. Sutherland	1	0
Hugh Grant	1	0
Widow McKay, Little Laval	2	0
Geo. Ross, smith	5	0
John Ross, his son, schoolmaster of Lairg	5	0
Ja. Ross, his son	5	0
Wm. M'Intosh	5	0
Wm. Mathison	5	0
Donald Mathison, his son	2	0
G. Murray, Torbeck	2	0
John Ross	5	0
Hugh Ross	2	0

Alex. Ross	2	0
Thos. Murray	2	0
John Murray	4	0
Don. Ross	2	0
Katharine McKay, wi-dow	2	0
Geo. Murray	5	0
Murd. M'Leod	1	0
By a person unknown	2	0
Hew McKay	2	0
Hew McKay, his son	1	0
Geo. Don. and Malcolm Ross	1	0
Wm. McDonald	2	0
Donald Mathison, pen-sioner	7	0
John Mathison	2	0
Hugh Campbell	2	0
John Campbell	2	0

AYRSHIRE.

The following Lands, lying in the parishes of Craigie and Mauchline, and shire of Ayr, are to be sold by Private Bargain.

Lot 1st, THE LANDS OF HILL, RATTENRAW, MAUCHLINE, CLOSE, LADESIDE, LITTLEHILL, LOCHBAR, and HOLLOW-REDDING, presently rented at L. 367: 19: 4. Sterling. These lands are of a very rich soil, and are capable of great improvement, from the abundance of lime and manure in the immediate vicinity, and there is plenty of coals in the lands, which might be wrought to great advantage.

Lot 2d—THE LANDS OF BARGOURS, consisting of 150 acres, rented at L. 97: 13: 4. Sterling. Two of the leases expire at Martinmas 1800, when a great augmentation of rent will take place.

These lands are admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, from the quantity of fine wood and water within them, and in the neighbourhood, and there is plenty of free stone and lime upon the premises.

Both lots lie within four miles of the populous and thriving town of Kilmarnock, 12 of the town of Ayr, and are distant 25 from Glasgow, to all of which places there are excellent roads.

For further particulars application may be made to Thomas Wallace, Esq. of Cairnhill, by Kilmarnock; or to Mr Ferrier, W. S. Edinburgh.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

The following LANDS are to be exposed to public SALE, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, upon Wednesday the 13th day of February 1799, betwixt the hours of 2 and 3 afternoon, viz.

Lot 1. THE LANDS OF CASTLESEVEN, DUNORONAY and KILBRIDE, lying in the parish of South Knapdale, and shire of Argyll. The rent is near L. 300 Sterling. The Lands are extensive, and improveable, have a sea shore abounding in fish, and are well situated for shooting.

Lot 2. THE LANDS OF KILNOCHLAIGH, BLAIRN-GLOE, GLENSTOKIDILL, GLENACHROICH, FINALT, and TAYCHARNAN, lying in the parishes of Lismore and Appin, and shire of Argyll. The present rent of these lands is about L. 280 Sterling, and upon the expiry of the leases, which will be soon, a considerable rise may be expected.

There are no lands in the Highlands of Scotland better adapted for sheep farms than the lands in this lot, and they are at present chiefly occupied as such.

Rentals of the lands, with the title-deeds, are in the hands of James Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, to whom any person desirous of a private bargain, or of further information, may apply.

ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE ESTATE OF GLENFEOCHAN will be sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 6th day of March 1799, betwixt the hours of two and three afternoon.

This estate is worthy the attention of a gentleman wishing to procure a pleasant and comfortable residence in the Highlands of Scotland, as few, if any, are to be met with possessed of equal advantages both natural and acquired. It is pleasantly situated on Lochfiochan, an arm of the sea near to the port of Oban, in the beautiful country of Lorne. The soil is excellent, and the farms in general extensive. The Mansion-house is neat, and fit for a genteel family, having servants apartments and a new court of offices, &c. in the highest order. There is an excellent Garden stocked with choice fruit trees; and the garden wall, garden's house, &c. in good order. Also a thriving Orchard and extensive Plantations, containing a variety of trees.

The water of Feochan affords abundance of trout, and there is a salmon fishing, and the greatest variety of sea fish. The mairs are the best in the country for game.

The free rent is about 450l. Sterling, the particulars of which, with a plan and measurement of the estate, can be seen in the hands of Mr Keith, accountant, or of Mr Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh, who is possessed of the title deeds; and either of whom will give every other information desired.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS IN ARGYLLSHIRE.

THE REMAINING LOTS ON THE ESTATE OF DUNSTAFFNAGE are to be exposed to sale, by auction, within the Session-house, Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, upon Wednesday the 6th day of February 1799, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon.

Lot 1. THE LANDS OF KILCHIVAN and RALLUIR, lying in the island of Lismore.

There is no heritable right to the teinds, but they appear to have been valued by the Sub Commissioners of the Presbytery of Argyll, at four bolls of bear and five bolls of meal paragon teinds, and two pounds Scots of vicarage.

The lands hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochell, for the year-ly payment of L. 8: 13: 4d. Scots, or 14s. 5d. 4-12ths Sterling.

The free rent, after deduction of the valued teind and other burdens, is L. 122: 6: 7: 8-12ths Sterling, and the uplet price is L. 3707: 5: 5: 8-12ths Sterling.

Lot 2. THE LANDS OF LONCHAN, lying in the united parishes of Kilmene and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is a heritable right to three fourths of the teinds of these lands, the other fourth is Bishops Teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyll for payment of four merks yearly.

The free rent, after the deduction of the Bishops fourth of the teinds, and other public burdens, is L. 39: 6: 10 4-12ths Sterling, and the uplet price is 1101: 1: 14-12ths Sterling.

Lot 3. (formerly Lot 4th)—THE LANDS OF SOUTH and NORTH ARDCHONNEL, with the Wauk Mill thereof, ARDCHONNEL, LATHRUI, with the Mill thereof, BARRACHALTYNE and BARRANREICH, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is a heritable right to three fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishops teinds.

The Lands of South and North Ardchnell hold feu of Mr Campbell of Lochell for payment of L. 4 Scots and 6 merks, 6s. 8d. and 2os. in name of shearing silver, with a kain wedder. The other lands in this lot hold feu of the Duke of Argyll for payment of L. 1: 15: 8-12ths Sterling, including the usual converted price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of the Bishops fourth of the teinds and other burdens, is L. 267: 7: 7 6-12ths Sterling, and the uplet price is L. 7542: 13: 1 Sterling.

Lot 4. (formerly Lot 5th)—THE LANDS OF UPPER ANCHAVACH, lying in the united parishes of Kilmore and Kilbride, in Lorne.

There is a heritable right to three-fourths of the teinds, the other fourth is Bishops teinds.

The lands hold feu of the Duke of Argyll, for payment of L. 16: 12: 2 Sterling, including the price of meal and barley.

The free rent, after deduction of 1-5th of the rent of the lands of Upper and Lower Glencluten, for teind (exclusive of the fees in Oban), being wholly Bishops teinds, and the Bishops fourth of the remaining lands and other burdens, is L. 401: 6: 5 5-12ths Sterling, and the amount of the feu-duties is L. 11: 16: 6 Sterling. The uplet price of the lands is L. 11,237: 0: 7 8-12ths Sterling, and of the feu-duties L. 224: 13: 6 Sterling, making together L. 11,461: 14: 8-12ths Sterling.

The plan of the estate